

graphy in the clinically unsuspected carcinoma of the breast is discussed.

This impressive monograph can be confidently recommended to all radiologists and surgeons interested in diseases of the breast.

ERIC SAMUEL

### **Manual of Surgical Anatomy**

by Sir John Bruce, Robert Walmsley and James A Ross

pp vii + 562 illustrated £4 10s

*Edinburgh & London: E & S Livingstone 1964*

This book sets out to link anatomy and surgical practice by describing some of the more standard operations and classical disorders in relation to the regional anatomy. It is easy to read and the double-column format is both pleasant and convenient. It should form a useful reference book to clinical students and those training to become surgeons.

For the benefit of future editions, I should perhaps comment on the 'archaic' spelling of 'annular' on page 360 and also on the nomenclature used in describing sympathetic denervation of the arm which is, of course, upper thoracic and not cervical. These are minor criticisms of a book which should prove useful and justly popular.

E G TUCKWELL

### **The Pediatric Patient 1964**

edited by Sarah R Gustafson PhD

and David Baird Coursin MD FAAP

pp 160 illustrated 35s

*Philadelphia & Montreal: J B Lippincott 1964*

*London: Pitman Medical*

This book reviews some recent contributions to paediatric literature, mainly American and British, with a useful bibliography. At times one wishes that this was done more critically, but the book will be helpful to the practising paediatrician, from the houseman reading for his DCH to the consultant.

Modestly sized, it is easily read and contains some useful diagrams although several are not alluded to in the text; this was particularly noticeable in the chapter on 'Urinary Tract Disease' which otherwise covered a complex subject helpfully. The chapter on 'Chromosomal Errors and Disease' is a useful review of recently recognized abnormalities, but a sketchy clinical description of mongolism seems unnecessary. 'Gastrointestinal Disorders' discusses the increased incidence of duodenal ulcers in children, but the reviewer found the alleged high incidence of gastric ulcers in prematures outside his experience. Ulcerative colitis is reviewed well, but 'Diarrhoea in Infants and Children' is disappointing. To mention but two points: treatment is muddled with investigations; pancreatic enzymes are the only treatment

recommended for fibrocystic disease of the pancreas. 'Mental and Emotional Problems' encompasses the knowledge of most British paediatricians, but there is a useful classification of mental subnormality and a helpful section entitled 'Outlook for the Epileptic'. 'Collagen Disorders' presents few new facts about rheumatic fever, but the present stage of knowledge about rheumatoid arthritis, quoted mostly from the British literature, is better. 'Viruses and Vaccines' and brief accounts of miscellaneous disorders make the book worthy of a place in the library.

BERNARD M LAURANCE

### **Occupational Therapy in Rehabilitation**

edited by E M Macdonald MBE BLitt TMAOT

2nd ed pp xvi + 354 illustrated 37s 6d

*London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox 1964*

The new edition of this book is written by 25 senior occupational therapists under the editorship of Miss Macdonald, the pioneer in this field and Principal of Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy.

As might be expected of a collection of authors of such great experience, the technical aspects of occupational therapy both in its aims and treatment are covered most adequately, thus ensuring the value of the book as a standard textbook for occupational therapists and all others interested in this field. The authors have perhaps spread themselves rather too fully in details and the book consequently is too long and verbose for easy reading. It would be even more useful if it were shorter.

Whilst the main aspects of occupational therapy cannot be faulted, one or two of the medical conditions mentioned in the book are not accurately defined or described; e.g. on p 172 the writer states: 'Dipsomania is caused by recurrent drinking attacks in between which the patient often finds alcohol distasteful.' Nevertheless, taken all round, this book should be accepted as an invaluable reference book on occupational therapy.

BASIL KIERNANDER

### **Research in Deafness in Children**

Proceedings of a Conference organized by the Medical Research Committee of the National Deaf Children's Society, April 6-7 1963

edited by L Fisch MD DLO

pp xiv + 103 15s

*Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications 1964*

Experts from a number of different fields took part in this conference and their contributions provide a useful quick introduction to many of the problems of the deaf child. There are the problems that no one has yet solved including the fundamental problem of prevention. It is suggested that in the group of cases of unknown

aetiology many are in fact genetic in origin, due to recessive inheritance. Primary treatment of deafness is not yet possible, for congenital deafness is still an irreversible condition. Treatment must concentrate on overcoming the disability and here earlier diagnosis and treatment is all-important. Henderson points out that with earlier and more accurate diagnosis an increased proportion of children are being taught as partially deaf and fewer as deaf.

Because of the importance of early diagnosis the discussions of tests of hearing concentrate mainly on babies and very young children. The variety of methods described shows that there is still no generally accepted ideal method. Some differences depend on differences in purpose of the tests, e.g. quick screening tests or the full diagnostic assessment of the otologist. Others depend on the testers' concepts of what is meant by hearing. This fundamental aspect is discussed, as well as the details of what sounds to use and how to estimate the response.

EDITH WHETNALL

### **Psychotherapy: a dynamic approach**

by Paul A Dewald MD

pp xvii + 307 42s

*Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications 1964*

This book is compact although running into 300 pages. It is divided into three sections. Section I deals with general psychoanalytic theory. This part is concentrated but easy to follow. Section II deals with psychopathology and is illustrated with brief clinical examples of the various defence mechanisms that are encountered.

The major part of the book appears in Section III which deals with the theory and technique of psychotherapy. The evaluation of the patient and the indications for supportive treatment as against full analysis are clearly described, as are the different situations met with in treatment.

This book should prove of value to those interested in psychotherapy, especially if they are taking on patients for treatment under supervision.

D W LIDDELL

### **Clinical Endocrinology**

by Laurence Martin MD(Camb) FRCP(Lond)

4th ed pp vii + 306 illustrated 36s

*London: J & A Churchill 1964*

This deservedly popular and concise textbook of endocrinology has always managed to strike a good balance between the clinical situation and the essential links with both physiology and pathology, and the latest (4th) edition well maintains this tradition. The task of selecting from the last three years' progress the most appropriate new material has been well done. Almost all sections have received some alteration or addition to

bring them up to date, yet the book still remains a very convenient size. The section on the thymus has been omitted, but four fresh ones have been added. One of these reviews endocrine contraception and concludes that it should only be used when other methods of contraception are either ineffective or impossible. A section on the Stein-Leventhal syndrome gives a very fair account of recent views of the endocrine basis of this syndrome.

The value of the recently introduced rapid immunological tests for pregnancy is discussed. Positive results show almost complete reliability like the Hogben tests. But negative results with the new tests prove to be much more reliable than negative Hogben tests, probably because they become positive earlier in pregnancy. In a brief account of the use of metyrapone to test pituitary reserve the advice that urine collections should be continued for four days after giving the drug is wise, but the dose advised is less than the majority of workers employ and is scarcely sufficient to ensure full drug action in every case. Unjustified faith is also shown in the value of urine 17-oxosteroids as a measure of adrenal response to ACTH. But the book is nevertheless an excellent introduction to endocrinology for both students and general clinicians.

C L COPE

### **Child Health in the Tropics**

edited by D B Jelliffe

MD FRCP FAPHA DCH DTM&H

2nd ed pp v + 152 9s

*London: Edward Arnold 1964*

This excellent distillate by Professor Jelliffe and his high-powered team is designed for medical auxiliaries, nurses, health visitors and paramedical personnel. It is too elementary for practitioners.

How good to see it stated clearly that poor hygiene, poverty, and 'not knowing' (a term I prefer to ignorance) do not cause any special tropical disease but simply disease. Similarly the motto 'not more but better children' pinpoints a problem, though the impossibility, at this stage, of family limitation is admitted.

The tremendous importance of breast feeding is stressed repeatedly, as are the dire consequences of unsophisticated mothers, encouraged by the mass media, emulating their bottle-feeding sisters outside the tropics. The great value of regular weighing is rightly emphasized. The chapter on nutrition (starting with the often forgotten fact that 'infant feeding begins in the uterus') and on all important aspects of malnutrition is excellent. The introduction of high-protein foods in addition to breast milk at 5 or even 3 months is rightly urged.